



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1918

PROBLEMS, METHODS AND RESULTS IN BEHAVIOR¹

CONTENTS

<i>Problems, Methods and Results in Behavior:</i> PROFESSOR S. O. MAST	579
<i>George Jennings Hinde:</i> MARJORIE O'CONNELL	588
<i>Inquiry of the American Geographical Society for the Information of the Peace Commissioners</i>	590
<i>Scientific Events:—</i>	
<i>The Salters' Institute of Industrial Chemistry; The Influenza Epidemic; The Return of Chemists to the Industries; The American Psychological Association; The Yellow Fever Expedition of the Rockefeller Foundation</i>	592
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	596
<i>University and Educational News</i>	598
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:—</i>	
<i>A League of Nations:</i> PROFESSOR W. M. DAVIS. <i>Experimental Osmosis with a Living Membrane:</i> PROFESSOR EDWARD KREMERS.	598
<i>Quotations:—</i>	
<i>France's Share in Biology and Medical Science</i>	600
<i>Scientific Books:—</i>	
<i>Adami on Medical Contributions to the Study of Evolution:</i> J. P. McM.	601
<i>Special Articles:—</i>	
<i>Stylonichia impaled upon a Fungal Filament:</i> D. H. WENRICH	602

INTRODUCTION

IN every field of endeavor it is from time to time advantageous to pause long enough in the ordinary pursuits of the day to take our bearing, trace the course traveled and adjust plans for the future. I have attempted to do this in the field of behavior and I shall present in brief the result of this attempt.

What I have to offer is in no sense a finished product. It should be looked upon rather as the opening of a discussion, a brief exposition of certain ideas which I hope will be criticized from various points of view.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Before the renaissance no practical problems in behavior were recognized. All activities in organisms, plants as well as animals, were held to be under the control of souls, agents not amenable to law and not subject to experimental analysis.

Descartes early in the seventeenth century came to the conclusion, partly from the results obtained in observations, partly on the basis of philosophic speculation, "that the bodies of animals and men act wholly like machines and move in accordance with purely mechanical laws." Under the inspiration of this idea, Borelli and others undertook to reduce certain reactions to purely physical and chemical or mechanical principles. Somewhat later Ray, Dodart, Du Hamel and others attempted to account for the movements in plants on the same basis. Thus the science of behavior had its origin, and, strange as it may seem, the fundamental problem before it in its youngest days was to reduce reactions to mechanical principles.

The investigators interested in this en-

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to The Editor of Science, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

¹ An address delivered at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., July 15, 1918.